
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION
FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

Extracts from the report of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the Columbian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

This institution was organized in 1857. The number of pupils at the close of the first year was but seventeen. At the close of the last fiscal year the number was thirty-five. The whole resources of the institution amount to but \$8,126 19, of which \$6,425 94 was appropriated by Congress. With such limited means but small results could be expected; but from the great liberality of the Hon. Ames Kendall, president of the board of directors, and his watchful care of the interests of the institution, much good has been accomplished.

The means of the institution have not been sufficient for the instruction of the pupils in horticulture, agriculture, and the mechanic arts. Instruction in these branches of industry is important, to prepare them to earn their own subsistence.

Additional appropriations to furnish the institution with the means to supply this deficiency in the instruction of the pupils are asked for by the board of directors, and are recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The buildings now occupied do not afford the necessary space and accommodations for the number of pupils who now occupy them. An appropriation is asked for by the board of directors to make some additions which are greatly needed, and which I hope will be favorably considered.

The reports of the president of the board of directors and of the superintendent are referred to for detailed information.

REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

The Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

WASHINGTON, November 5, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress incorporating and providing for the support of this institution, I have the honor to report its operations for the year ending on the first day of July last.

For detailed information touching the immediate management of the institution and the progress of the pupils, I beg leave to refer to the report of the Superintendent, hereto annexed, marked A., and the report of the examining committee, marked B.

The treasurer's report, marked C., shows the sources of income and the receipts for the last year, viz :

From private subscriptions.....	\$400 00
From the United States, per act of Congress of the 16th February, 1857, for maintenance and tuition of indigent pupils..	3,425 94
From the same, under the act of May 29, 1858, for salaries and incidental expenses.....	3,000 00
From the State of Maryland, for the support and tuition of indigent pupils.....	1,034 25
From paying pupils.....	266 00
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	8,126 19
	<hr/>

The same report shows that the whole amount received has been drawn from the treasury upon the drafts of the president, and (in his absence) the secretary in favor of the superintendent.

The superintendent's account, attached to his report, marked 1, shows for what objects the moneys drawn by him have been expended, and the balance on hand, amounting to \$128 28.

Treasurer's report, marked C., shows the receipts of the institution from the fund derived from "Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Society," applicable to the promotion of manual labor by the deaf and dumb and the blind, amounting to \$623 48. As the institution has not the buildings in which it can teach mechanical trades, nor the grounds on which it can teach horticulture and agriculture, it is proposed to invest the moneys derived from this fund until these deficiencies can be supplied.

During the year past eight pupils have been admitted into the institution and three have left, leaving the number on the 1st day of July last thirty-five, and showing an increase of five during the year. Their names and residences are given in paper marked 2, annexed to the superintendent's report.

Since June 30 there have been three admissions into the institution and one dismissal, so that the entire number under instruction is now thirty-seven.

At the end of the first year of its existence, July, 1858, the number of pupils in this institution was *seventeen*; at the end of the second year, *twenty*; at the end of the third year, *thirty*; and at the end of the fourth year, *thirty-five*; with the addition of two since and a prospect of further increase.

It thus appears that the troubles of the country have as yet had no sensible effect on the progress of this benevolent institution, and it is devoutly hoped that its claims may not be forgotten amidst the excitements of war and the clash of arms.

I cannot refrain from inviting special attention to the specimens of composition by some of the older pupils attached to the report of the examining committee. There is a beauty about them seldom, if ever, equalled by children of the same ages with all their senses, after many more years of faithful instruction. They constitute the highest testimonial to the fidelity of our superintendent and teachers.

But it is sad to reflect that, although the institution can do so much to improve the minds of its pupils, it can do so little on account of want of shops and ground to accustom the boys to manual labor, and fit them for earning a living when they leave the institution. Cannot the government even now devote a few thousand dollars to this object?

I ought not to close without paying a just tribute to our superintendent. To his judgment and skill in the selection of teachers, the discipline of the pupils and general management, the institution is mainly indebted for the high rank it has already attained among the benevolent institutions of this and other lands.

To the Rev. Dr. Samson and J. P. Ingle, esq., our thanks are due for their laborious and searching examination of the pupils of the institution at the end of the last summer term.

The regulations of the institution are hereto appended, marked D.

By order of the Board of Directors,

AMOS KENDALL,
President.

HON. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

Officers of the Institution.

Patron.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States.*

President.—HON. AMOS KENDALL.

Secretary.—WILLIAM STICKNEY.

Treasurer.—GEORGE W. RIGGS, JR.

Directors.—WILLIAM H. EDES, JAMES C. MCGUIRE, JUDSON MITCHELL, DAVID A. HALL, REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

Superintendent.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, M. A.

Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb.—JAMES DENISON, P. B., MELVILLE BAL-
LARD, PETER BAUMGRAS.

Instructress of the Blind.—MISS MARY T. G. GORDON.

Attending Physician.—N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.

Matron.—MRS. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET.

Assistant Matron.—MRS. SOPHIA G. HUNTER.

A.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the president and directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

GENTLEMEN: Since the date of my last annual report to you, the periods of instruction and vacation have succeeded each other, as directed in your regulations; and although at one time apprehensions were entertained that the difficulties of the country might compel us to suspend our operations, and scatter our pupils, a kind Providence interposed in our behalf, and we are still permitted to pursue our peaceful avocations, with none to molest or make us afraid.

The admissions to the institution during the year ending June 30, 1861, were eight; three pupils left us, and the number enrolled at the close of the year was thirty-five. Since June 30 three children have been admitted and one dismissed. The number of pupils connected with the institution since the date of my last report is forty-one.

Deaf mutes, males, 19; females, 16—total 35. Blind, males, 3; females, 3—total 6.

During the greater portion of the year the health of the pupils has been good. But in the months of January and February diseases of the throat and lungs prevailed to a considerable extent. Three severe cases of pneumonia, two of pleurisy, and ten of catarrhal fever were under treatment at one time. Fortunately no case terminated fatally, and in a few weeks all were apparently restored to perfect health.

The respective classes have made satisfactory advance in their various studies, and were examined at the close of the year by the committee appointed by you for that purpose.

I would call your attention to the fact that the specimens of composition appended to the report of the examiners were, in every instance, written by those who were either born deaf or became so before acquiring the least knowledge of language. I make special mention of this because I have observed in some reports of examination of deaf mutes very beautifully written exercises, purporting to have been prepared by pupils who had been deaf from infancy; whereas, in fact, the writers had gained a more or less complete knowledge of language before losing their hearing.

To publish these fluent essays without a word of explanation as to the character of their authors is eminently unjust both to those whose acquirement of language has been wholly by laborious study, and to those who have so patiently led them through the labyrinthine mazes of our vernacular.

The corps of instructors has recently been increased by the addition of a teacher of drawing and the arts of design. Mr. Peter Baumgras, of Washington, an accomplished artist, has been engaged to fill this position, and many of the pupils placed under his tuition already show decided talent. Deaf mutes have in numerous instances attained distinction as artists, designers, and engravers; and it is believed that the addition of the branch referred to will prove of lasting advantage to those whose natural ability may enable them to profit by the instructions thus afforded.

Improvements to the amount of about six hundred dollars have been made on the property of the institution within the year, including a convenient laundry and an additional school-room. The buildings are in good repair, but it is vital to the continued prosperity of the institution that enlarged accommodations be provided. Every available foot of room is now occupied in dormitory, school-room, and dining hall; and yet there is reason to expect that in the year now

current as many applications for admission will be received as in the year just past.

In the history of every well-conducted institution there is a larger annual increase of numbers during the first ten years than in any subsequent decade. The reason of this will be apparent, when it is considered that but few leave an institution till after the seventh or eighth year of its existence. Then those that first entered usually complete their education. In every year thereafter the number admitted is about counterbalanced by those dismissed, and the maximum number only experiences an increase proportionate to the gradual growth of population in the State or district for whose benefit the institution is sustained.

In view of these facts, and when it is borne in mind that in the past two years our numbers have increased from twenty-one to forty-one, and that but few of those now with us will leave within four years to come, the demand is, indeed, pressing for a further enlargement of buildings.

The past season the male mutes have been employed, as far as possible, in horticulture, and though our grounds are small the yield from the garden has been considerable. For the summer months our table was almost entirely supplied with vegetables from this source, and a good crop of hay was secured from the lawn. Much larger grounds might be cultivated by our boys, and the occupation would be of great advantage to them.

The necessity of introducing a mechanical department into our course of instruction grows more and more pressing each month, and it is to be hoped that some way may be devised during the coming year to meet this want.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, *Superintendent.*

WASHINGTON, October 9, 1861.

B.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

To the president and directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, members of the examining committee, appointed by your authority, have attended to the duty assigned them in visiting the institution on the day of its second annual examination, July 2, 1861.

The whole number of *deaf mutes* in the institution during the year has been thirty-one, of whom eighteen are males and thirteen females; a considerable portion of these are youth.

The *second*, or youngest class, numbering seventeen pupils, consists of those who have been but one year, or less, in the institution. Their teacher is Mr. Melville Ballard, a graduate of the higher class in the Hartford Institution, and for two years a teacher in that institution, prior to his employment one year ago by the trustees of the Columbia Institution. The instruction of this class by him has been principally in reading and writing, with the employment, as a text book, of Dr. Peet's Elementary Lessons. The examination of the class was chiefly in the writing of sentences or paragraphs, which should contain a word or treat upon a subject given them by their instructor, or should present their own impressions on any theme of their own choosing. The design of this exercise was to test their practical knowledge of the meaning and use of words, and of the force and connexion of sentences in consecutive discourse.

The committee were gratified at the manifest proofs of the faithful and persevering toil of their instructor in the most difficult task of giving to the mind of the deaf mute its first impressions as to the mode of receiving and conveying ideas.

The *first*, or advanced class, have been taught by Mr. James Denison, of whom handsome commendation was made at the former annual examination.

In this class there are fourteen pupils, consisting of two divisions; the first of which divisions comprises those pupils who have been under instruction four years, and the second those who have been thus engaged for three years. The studies of the year for the second division have been Mrs. Barbauld's Reading Lessons; arithmetic, through the subjects of addition and subtraction; Scripture lessons, and English composition and penmanship. The studies of the first division have been Lossing's History of the United States; arithmetic, through the subjects of multiplication and division; penmanship and English composition.

In the examinations upon these branches the committee were able to compare the progress of the pupils made during the last with that of the previous year. They were anew impressed with the tact and patience required in the teacher of deaf mutes, during the elementary education of his pupils, with the comparatively slow progress, so trying to the teacher, which the deaf mute makes until the period when he has gained the elementary principles of learning, and with the fact that while some deaf mutes acquire information much more rapidly than others, yet, as among pupils having all their faculties, patience in the teacher finally gives success with all.

The class of *blind* consists of six pupils, three males and three females. Some of this class have been under instruction four years, others only two years. Their teacher during the past year has been Miss Mary T. G. Gordon.

The studies of the year have been Parley's School History; Uncle Philip's Conversations on the History of Virginia completed; Howe's Geography; arithmetic, through the four rules of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; and vocal and instrumental music. The replies of the pupils to questions in history, and their ready use of the type slates in working out problems in arithmetic, indicated that principles rather than books had been their study; and the zest with which even the youngest engaged in the musical performances gave fresh proof of the value of this part of education to the blind.

The committee were able to compare the progress of the pupils in this department with that made last year, and they were gratified with the evidence that their new teacher possesses the qualities essential in her trying position.

The committee were, as last year, specially gratified with the neatness and order everywhere manifest in the school-room, the dining hall, and about the grounds and buildings. Made aware by their short experience of the difficulty with which the impulses of a deaf mute, without any training from parents who ordinarily cannot communicate in the sign language, can be curbed by a teacher, they feel it a duty and pleasure again to commend the mingled gentleness and firmness entering into the discipline of the institution—characteristics so eminently blended in the principal.

Your committee can but repeat the hope that, when the circumstances of the country may justify it, this noble beginning of the great enterprise, undertaken at first by the bounty of a single individual, may become not only an asylum for the few needy in the vicinity of Washington, but a resort for higher instruction of graduates from State institutions of kindred character. This high ideal having been before the minds of the trustees from the first, it is hoped that it may not be abandoned even during the present exigencies of the government.

Specimens of the proficiency of the pupils in composition, the practical communication of thought, are appended to this report as an index of their general progress.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

• GEO. W. SAMSON,
JOHN P. INGLE,

Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1861.

ABOUT MY FATHER.

My father was a house painter. He came from Wales to Washington, and saw a lady, and talked with her. Finally the lady was married by my father, on Sunday. My father had property, and built a new house. In three years I was born in Washington, and grew, and loved my father. My father drew the pictures on paper, and gave them to me. I was very glad, and kept them in a drawer some days. I was foolish, and tore them to pieces, and put them in the stove. The paper was burned up. I saw the black paper in the stove, and took them from the stove. I did not mind it, but asked my father to draw another one.

But then my father was very sick. My mother took care of her husband, who died in a bed. I was very sorry, and wept to see my father dead in the room. My father had given the house to me. My father spoke to his wife about his son, and to take care of me. Some gentlemen went to the door, and opened it, and came in the room. They solemnly looked at my father. Then the people looked at his face. A man put it in a new coffin, and carried it in a hearse to the graveyard. They took it into tomb. My mother thought of her husband in the grave. She loved him, and remembered him. My father will be happy everlasting.

(J. W. Aged 18 years. Under instruction three and a half years.)

LLEWELYN.

Llewelyn was a great hunter. He heard of wolves that lived in the wilderness. He rode his horse. He called some large dogs to follow him through the wilderness. Llewelyn turned his head, and missed one of the dogs that lived in his castle. The dog was a stag-hound, that was very faithful. Llewelyn looked for a wolf in the wilderness, but did not find the wolf. At evening he returned, and his dogs went to his castle. He jumped from his horse. Then the stag-hound came out of his castle. He wagged his tail, and gazed at the face of Llewelyn. Llewelyn saw the bloody face of the stag-hound. He felt sure that the hound had been killing his baby. He immediately drew his sword and cut through the hound's neck. Soon the hound gazed at him, and kissed his feet. He fell down on the ground and died. Then Llewelyn saw the cradle that was thrown down on the floor of his castle. He took up the clothes, and saw his baby, that slept silently, and was covered with the clothes. He was very sorry for the hound. He knew that the hound was never deceitful, and he was fond of his hound. He took up the clothes again, and saw a large wolf on the floor. He knew that the hound had defended the baby. The hound had conquered and killed the wolf. Llewelyn's baby was saved from danger. He carried the hound and buried him in the ground. He honored him because the hound was brave and smart. He put a small obelisk over the grave of the hound. He never forgot the faithful animal.

(J. W. Aged 13. Under instruction four years.)

THE FRENCH HEROINE, JOAN OF ARC.

Joan of Arc was the daughter of poor peasants, and a servant at a small inn. She used to ride out on horseback, and worked hard.

She was a great patriot, and she frequently thought about her country, and wished it to be free, and independent of the English rule. When she was about thirteen years of age she had many dreams, and she fancied that she saw visions, and that the angels had appointed Joan of Arc the deliverer of her country. She, seeing the English continually desolate and oppress France, began to hate

the English oppressors very much, and wished to defend her country. When she got to be a woman she went to the king of France, and told him all her dreams, and asked him to give her a man's armor and a war-horse, to ride out and drive the enemies from France. The king was much pleased with Joan, and he gave her all she desired. Then Joan rode on horseback, holding a banner, and showed herself to the French army. She proclaimed that this banner was sent from Heaven.

She led the army to fight their enemies. When the English were told that the banner was sent from Heaven they were much alarmed, did not wish to fight any one that was sent from Heaven, and they fled. So, through this gallant heroine, the French drove the English nearly out of France. Soon Joan became the greatest and best commander of the French army, and this made some of the officers jealous of her, because she was a woman. They wished to get rid of her. So one day, when the army sallied out of the strong walled town with Joan, to give battle, they soon deserted her, and entered themselves into the town, and shut the gates so fast that the heroine could not get in. The English soon overtook Joan, and made her a prisoner.

She was tried, and accused of witchcraft, but she was firm and dignified. She was put in prison, and confined there for a considerable time, and afterwards she was condemned to be put to death. She was burned alive, and died a noble death, and a heroine in defence of her country. A fine statue was erected in memory of this remarkable woman, and yet stands in the same spot where she was burned to death in France.

(A. S. Aged 16. Under instruction four years.)

A STORY.

In the reign of Charles VI, of France, a gentleman had a good dog that was very fond of his master. One day he went through the forest near Paris with his dog. His enemy named Macaire hated the good gentleman. When he saw him in the forest he killed him, and put the dead body in a pit, then covered the earth upon it. Then he thought that nobody could find out his murder. But he made a mistake. God knew he had done wickedly, and the dog saw him kill his master. So Macaire went to Paris. The dog was sorry, and lay sadly on the grave all day. When he was hungry, he went to the house of a man in Paris who was a favorite of his master. The friend fed the dog, and then the dog went again to the dead body in the forest.

He lay upon it some days. The friend was surprised that the dog was very strange, for the dog often went and came to his house. So he wished to follow the dog and see what the dog was doing. He led the gentleman through the forest to the dead body in the ground and scraped the earth away, and the man saw the body of his dear friend in a pit. The dog loved the friend in the place of his master, but he hated Macaire and wished to attack him, for he knew that he had killed his master. The friend often saw the dog growling and trying to attack Macaire. He suspected that Macaire had killed his own favorite. He wished to have him tried. He told the king, Charles VI, what Macaire had done. Charles told Macaire if he fought and conquered the dog he would believe that he was innocent. Charles gave a stick and shield to Macaire, and a barrel for the dog to go in when he was tired. Macaire fought with the dog, while many people looked at them. Finally Macaire fell fainting and defeated by the good dog, and he confessed to the king that he had killed the dog's master.

(J.Q. Aged 15 years. Under instruction four years.)

THE HOLY BIBLE.

The Bible is the book in which God has revealed the truth to us and taught us all our duty, and is the most precious of all books in the world, because it teaches us the way of righteousness to heaven. The Bible is divided into the Old and New Testaments. The Old Testament contains an account of the creation of the world, the deluge, the moral laws on Mount Sinai, the law of Moses, the history of the Jews, and the prophecies. The New Testament contains an account of the life and death of Jesus Christ, his instructions, promises, and the lives and epistles of some of his disciples. The New Testament was written to teach us the way of salvation through Jesus Christ, and that he is the only Saviour. Many children have learned to love and serve him from the New Testament in the world, and follow his noble example of piety and benevolence.

How humble and affectionate Jesus was when he was on the world! and he lived not a proud and wealthy life, but a poor, humble, and interesting life! He left his glorious home, heaven, and lived on the earth and suffered much trouble. He came here not to choose the men who were very rich, or to become the most famous king of kings; but he came to save sinners, who would trust in him, from everlasting punishment in hell. At last he died on the cross. How infinitely kind and good Jesus is to us! How I wish I was among the children whom Jesus blessed while he was on the world! I know many children have gone to heaven to be with Jesus Christ, because they had learned to love and serve him on the earth. Now they are happy to be with him, God, and many holy angels in heaven, where they will live forever.

The people who read the Bible should follow his noble example, and try to live as gentle and pious and kind as he lived. No doubt there will be no one who can set as perfect an example as Jesus once did, because all mankind were born with sinful hearts.

Many good men wrote the Bible, as the Spirit of God inspired them at different times. Unless there was a Bible in the world, scarcely anybody would ever know of God and Jesus Christ, and they would be ignorant all their lives and would die miserably. But God is ever kind and merciful to all mankind. He sent the Bible to the world to let the people know him who is the almighty Lord and Creator. Now there are many thousands of pious disciples in the wide world, and there are also thousands of Bibles here. The Bible is the most interesting and instructive of all books.

(A. S. Aged 16 years. Under instruction four years.)

C.

The Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind manual labor fund, in account with George W. Riggs, jr.
 Dr. *treasurer.* Cr.

July 10	To balance	\$623 48	1860.		
			Oct. 23	By cash.....	\$191 57
			Nov. 3	By Barr & Co's. note.....	256 38
			1861.		
			Jan. 10	By Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, coupon	7 00
			April 1	By corporation Alexandria, interest.....	9 00
			April 1	By proceeds coupons, City of Davenport.....	71 43
			April 2	By dividend Bank of Washington	33 60
			June 11	By proceeds coupons, City of Davenport.....	49 50
			July 8	By sale of one copy of Washington's accounts.....	5 00
					623 48
			1861.		
		623 48	July 10	By balance	623 48

The Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in account with George W. Riggs, jr., treasurer.
 Dr. Cr.

1861.			1861.		
July 10	To cash advanced to E. M. Gallaudet, superintendent, on drafts of the president and secretary.....	\$8,126 19	July 10.	By cash received from subscriptions.....	\$400 00
				By cash received from the United States for maintenance and tuition of beneficiaries, per act of Congress February 16, 1857	3,425 94
				By cash received from the United States for salaries and incidental expenses, per act of Congress of May 29, 1858.....	3,000 00
				By cash from State of Maryland for support of beneficiaries	1,034 25
				By cash from paying pupils	266 00
		8,126 19			8,126 19

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1861.

E. & O. E.

GEO. W. RIGGS, *Treasurer.*

No. 1.—*Superintendent's statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.*

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.		
1860.			1861.		
July 7	Balance brought forward.....	\$76 39	June 30	Salaries.....	\$2,539 53
Sept. 3	Amos Kendall, president, on G. W. Riggs, jr., treas.	75 00		Wages and labor.....	557 10
28	W. Stickney, secretary.....do.....	75 00		Groceries.....	961 75
Oct. 3	do.....do.....	830 00		Drugs and medicines.....	17 62
8	do.....do.....	759 00		Coal and wood.....	206 26
11	do.....do.....	500 00		Illuminating oil.....	25 10
Nov. 27	do.....do.....	65 00		Hay, oats, and grain.....	214 56
Dec. 15	do.....do.....	250 00		Clothing.....	188 02
1861.				Blacksmithing.....	31 00
Jan. 4	Amos Kendall, president.....do.....	600 00		Butter and eggs.....	206 09
9	W. Stickney, secretary.....do.....	900 00		Furniture.....	354 66
23	Amos Kendall, president.....do.....	200 00		Hardware.....	14 75
April 4	do.....do.....	750 00		Insurance.....	48 42
6	do.....do.....	500 00		Horse and harness.....	124 88
11	do.....do.....	900 00		Books and stationery.....	145 31
May 4	do.....do.....	300 00		Sundries.....	96 71
	do.....do.....	100 00		Postage.....	23 83
June 11	W. Stickney, secretary.....do.....	200 00		Dry goods.....	222 72
July 1	do.....do.....	500 00		Cakes and bread.....	18 15
	do.....do.....	631 19		Milk.....	82 87
		8,202 58		Vegetables and fruit.....	131 03
				Laundry.....	389 01
	Balance brought down.....	128 28		Improvements on grounds.....	74 15
				Repairs on buildings.....	190 20
				Travelling expenses.....	40 56
				Medical attendance.....	87 00
				Meat and fish.....	1,083 02
				Balance.....	128 28
					8,202 58

E. & O. E.

E. M. GALLAUDET, *Superintendent.*

WASHINGTON, *July 10, 1861.*

No. 2.

Names and residence of pupils.

DEAF MUTES.

Nancy A. Batt, Georgetown, D. C.
 R. Allan Beedle, Washington, D. C.
 Julius Bissett, Sandy Hook, Maryland.
 William Blood, Washington county, D. C.
 John L. Brewer, Georgetown, D. C.
 Marietta Chambers, Fort McHenry, Maryland.
 Robert S. Collins, Georgetown, D. C.
 Florence L. Dammann, Baltimore, Maryland.
 John Fogerty, Washington, D. C.
 James Henry, Washington county, D. C.
 Charles A. Hughes, Washington, D. C.
 Hannah M. Hughes, Washington, D. C.
 Mary M. Ijams, Ijamsville, Maryland.
 Richard P. Ijams, Ijamsville, Maryland.
 Conrad Ingledaiger, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Annie Jenkins, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Andrew J. Lambdin, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Helena Linderer, Carrol county, Maryland.
 Joseph H. Linton, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Margaret Maher, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Amelia A. Masters, Washington, D. C.
 Mary B. Nailor, Washington, D. C.
 Virginia A. Patterson, Fort Delaware, Delaware.
 Ann Eliza Paul, Georgetown, D. C.
 Anna A. Peabody, Washington, D. C.
 William Peacock, Baltimore, Maryland.
 John Quinn, Washington county, D. C.
 Emma J. Speak, Washington, D. C.
 Aaron B. Showman, Rohrersville, Maryland.
 Ann Szymanoskie, Washington county, D. C.
 Willie E. Taylor, Macon, Georgia.
 Joseph White, Washington, D. C.
 John Williams, Washington, D. C.
 Isaac Winn, Washington county, D. C.

BLIND.

Bridget Braan, Washington, D. C.
 Mary M. Donaldson, Washington, D. C.
 Eliza A. Gibbons, Washington, D. C.
 John T. Gibbons, Washington, D. C.
 Daniel O'Connor, jr., Washington, D. C.
 Francis T. Seyes, Georgetown, D. C.

Appendix E.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

James C. McGuire, (annual).....	\$100 00
William H. Edes, (annual).....	100 00
William W. Corcoran, (annual).....	100 00
George W. Riggs, jr., (annual).....	100 00

D.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into two terms, the first beginning on the second Thursday in September, and closing the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the first Wednesday in July.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the first Wednesday in July to the second Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, at Easter, and the Fourth of July.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other times, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the superintendent.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is \$150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses except clothing.

VII. The government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the army or navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education.

VIII. The State of Maryland provides for the education in this institution of deaf mutes whose parents are in poor circumstances, when the applicants are under twenty-one years of age, have been residents of the State for two years prior to the date of application, and are of good mental capacity.

Persons in Maryland desiring to secure the benefit of the provisions above referred to are requested to address the superintendent of the institution.

IX. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

An exception to the above regulation is made in the case of indigent pupils from Maryland, who are clothed by the institution.

X. All letters concerning pupils, or applications for admission, should be addressed to the superintendent.